

rhagic type, but the encysted accumulations of fluid have usually occurred in the lesser peritoneal cavity as a result of the blocking of the foramen of Winslow and have here been termed pseudo-pancreatic cysts though they are in no sense true cysts but rather accumulations of fluid in a pre-existing cavity.

In our case there was, of course, no cyst at all but instead only a collection of fluid walled off by adhesions, but since it clinically suggested a cyst and occurred in a region where and in a disease in which cysts are frequently seen, we have taken the liberty of terming it a pseudo-cyst.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1914, the following meetings were held in the Library of the Society:

SECTION ON MEDICINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.

1. The Occurrence of Heart Block in Acute Diseases. H. W. Allen.
2. Two Cases of Heart Block. J. B. Frankenhimer. Discussed by W. Ophüls and R. Brooke.
3. The Etiology of Aortic Insufficiency. E. C. Dickson. Discussed by H. P. Hill, W. Ophüls, R. L. Wilbur, L. Schmitt, W. F. Cheney, J. Rosenstirn, G. W. Hartman and H. R. Oliver

ANNUAL MEETING, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

Tuberculosis Osteomyelitis of the Upper End of the Femur. T. W. Huntington. Discussed by J. T. Watkins, H. M. Sherman, L. Ely, C. C. Crane, C. F. Welty, C. G. Kenyon, C. J. McChesney, W. I. Baldwin and G. H. Taubles.

The Presidential Address and reports of officers follow:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By ARTHUR A. O'NEILL, M. D.

The speaker believes it to be the duty of the retiring President to give the society over which he has had the honor of presiding the result of his observations of the organization and its practical working, what it has, and what it may, accomplish. The society is to be congratulated upon the fact, in spite of the adverse financial conditions which prevailed during the year that has just closed, it has enjoyed a normal increase in membership and no diminution of its revenues.

At the outset the criticism I have to offer is that we are top heavy, we have too many directors. Think of a directorate of twenty-one members for a body of less than six hundred. A moment's thought will show that we have more directors in this association than there are supervisors to run the municipality of San Francisco. The absurdity of this feature of our body is so striking that I deem further comment unnecessary. But to emphasize this criticism I have but to add that six constitutes a quorum and that on more occasions than one it has been necessary to await the arrival of a belated director in order to transact the business of the meeting.

To rectify this anomalous state of affairs I would strongly urge that the society be controlled

by a board of governors, to consist of five members, who are to hold office for five years, one to be elected each year. On organization the length of each term to be determined by drawing lots. It should be stipulated that no governor be eligible for the presidency, and that all questions involving the policy of the society should be submitted to the body at large for final action.

By having a governing board of this character we could abolish most of our standing committees such as those on admissions, finance, medical ethics, etc. This measure is in keeping with all up to date organizations and is practically the commission form of government. As an example of obtaining action under the present ponderous system I would cite to you that it has taken quite a year's time to have installed the much-needed improvements in the lighting and ventilating systems in these rooms.

Since my election my dominant idea has been to enlarge the scope of the society's activities so that it might become more of a power in the community, and I have assumed that the society has a threefold function,

1. To the individual member.
2. To the profession at large.
3. To the general public.

A review of the year's work shows that there has been a marked improvement over the past under these headings.

A recent writer has stated that "medical men acquire knowledge in three ways, from examination of patients; from their reading; from association with other physicians." It was the idea of the speaker when he advocated the division of the society into sections that the president should preside at all section meetings and in that way outline a definite policy, that sectional work be correlated, and that a subject in medicine could be considered from every standpoint. It is to be hoped that some such plan will be carried out. The presentation of a large number of admirably worked up cases shows that the demonstration of patients is becoming more popular with the members, and with proper encouragement will be a great aid from an educational standpoint.

The section meetings tend to the bringing of the men into closer contact, to brush off the feeling of aloofness, to encourage discussion, and the little social gatherings after the sessions enable all to become better acquainted. That the society is not derelict in furnishing reading matter in the shape of current medical literature is shown by the many additions to the library during the past year. The library under its present very able management has proved of such benefit to the profession that it should be granted the most liberal support.

It would be well to consider if it were not possible to have a general meeting once a quarter to which the public could be invited and subjects pertaining to public health discussed. The education of the public in matters medical is to my mind a duty of the society and the co-operation of the allied professions, such as sanitary engineers, actuaries, architects, should be sought.

Under the second caption it is a paramount duty of the society to support the State Board of Medical Examiners, to aid them in every way possible. Every two years rumors are rife that laws pertaining to medical practice will be repealed and the state thrown wide open to all classes of practitioners good, bad, and indifferent. To endeavor to legislate against people who have been educated at inferior colleges is to my mind like cutting down a tree by lopping off its branches instead of destroying it at the root. An earnest endeavor should be made to effect a repeal of the law which, at present, permits of five men with the sum of fifty dollars to incorporate a medical college. The enactment of a law that would compel all applicants for charters for medical schools to submit the application to the Regents of the State University for their approval, before articles of incorporation are issued would, in a very effective manner, prevent the establishment of illy equipped schools.

I wish in a very special manner to commend the excellent work of the Committee on Public Health. Under their very energetic chairman they have accomplished much good. Conferences between them and the health authorities were frequent and of mutual benefit to the society and public. I would suggest that they devote their energies to the establishment of a municipal laboratory for the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin. This substance, of such potent value as a prophylactic as well as a therapeutic agent, should be provided free of cost to all patients and their contacts. In addition to the humanitarian principle involved it would soon prove its worth from an economic standpoint. I would like to see this society take the initiative in this work. No one will gainsay the enormous advantages to medical science of thorough study of pathological changes produced by disease. But how often are our efforts defeated by hospital authorities who take refuge behind the present law which forbids the use of a body for "dissection." "In Bellevue not long ago less than 50% of the cases that went to autopsy were diagnosed correctly, and presumably these cases had all the advantages of the complete facilities of a great hospital for diagnosis." This observation would no doubt apply with equal force to any hospital in our fair city. The law should be so amended that a medical attendant could be empowered to perform a necropsy on the body of any person dying in a public institution.

An investigation by the Philadelphia County Medical Society of the 16 largest hospitals in that city revealed the fact that 31% of the hospitals visited showed that the records were kept in such a way that they were absolutely useless for scientific purposes. I feel sure that if this society were to investigate the hospitals of San Francisco on the matter of clinical records the same deplorable condition would obtain. There is no reason in the world why an endeavor should not be made by this body to bring about a uniform system of records so that they could be accessible to any number of the profession engaged in research work. This society could be of inestimable

aid to those in charge of public hospitals if it would aid them in obtaining apparatus necessary for the scientific investigation of the phenomena of disease.

The conjoint meeting of the Bar Association with the society, their hearty co-operation with us in the endeavor to improve the status of the medical expert witness, resulted in much good as it served to bring about a better understanding between the two professions and may serve through suitable legislation to bring about a much-needed reform and thus remove from us the stigma of the biased medical witness.

Let us then leave the beaten tracks, be not content with academic discussion of purely medical subjects, but broaden our horizon and be what my hope has been that the society should be—a power for good in the community.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Mr. President and Members:

As Secretary, I beg leave to submit the following report for 1914, that is, from December 8th, 1913, to December 7th, 1914.

The total number of members for whom we have paid assessments to the State Society is 597, as compared with 589 of last year.

It may be of interest as a matter of record to note the following:

In 1907 the membership was	498
1908 " " "	482
1909 " " "	482
1910 " " "	476
1911 " " "	548
1912 " " "	556
1913 " " "	589
1914 " " "	597

It will be seen that our membership is very slowly increasing, in spite of our being obliged to continually weed out members who do not pay their dues.

In Los Angeles, however, there is a constant campaign for new members, this being carried on by the individual members of the Society, with a success that should put you all to shame. I would again urge renewed efforts along these lines.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Under date of April 15th, 1914, seven men were dropped from membership, and their assessments were not paid to the State Society. We paid assessments to the State Society at the beginning of the year for nineteen men, in the belief that they would pay us as in the past—slowly but surely—but who have not as yet done so. They are herewith declared dropped from the membership roll, only to be reinstated upon payment of \$1.00 in addition to the amount already due. To two other members who are delinquent, the Board of Directors on March 3d granted extension of time.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

I would again like to call attention to the fact that but few men comply with the rule of posting

their papers in the Society 10 days preceding the meeting at which they are to be read. As we stated last year, even those who prefer to talk without notes would greatly oblige their confrères, and encourage intelligent discussion, if they would give a syllabus of their remarks (not to exceed 10 lines) which would be published in the program. In those cases where papers were posted, the speakers were rewarded by unusually excellent discussions and commented upon them to me. In no cases were papers criticized or authors attacked in the manner apparently feared by some who hesitated to post their papers because of that possibility. We repeat: we would be only too glad to publish in the program a syllabus in every instance.

In accordance with the wishes of the Finance Committee and the Secretary, and as approved by the Board of Directors, a certified public accountant has gone over the accounts of the Society, and a report for the first six months of 1914 has been filed by the accountant. The books have not as yet been examined for the last six months. In the report of the accountant, it will be seen that all the accounts for the first six months have been proven correct. In the above mentioned report, attention is called to the length of time which elapsed before the semi-annual bond interest was deposited in the bank, namely, some three months. This is an occurrence which can hardly be avoided, owing to the fact that the bonds are in the safe deposit and that it is necessary for the President and Secretary to go there together. Not only this, but presidents are elected every year and the retiring as well as the new president must go with the Secretary on the first occasion that coupons are to be clipped. In the second instance, i. e., for the semi-annual interest, only two men are to be gotten together. In view of this fact, it would be a distinct improvement if the President were relieved of this arduous duty, it being the only one in which money is involved in which he is at all concerned during his term of office. We further believe it would be far better if the Secretary too were relieved of this task and his responsibility be assumed by the Executive Secretary, who, after all, holds office permanently, is under bonds (the amount of which could be very well raised to cover any likelihood of loss), the Society, of course, paying the premiums on the bonds as heretofore. With the Executive Secretary, either the Chairman of the Finance Committee or his certified accountant could carry out these duties.

The detailed financial statement follows:

STATEMENT UP TO DECEMBER 8th, 1914.

Bal. on hand Dec. 10, 1913 \$ 675.51

Receipts:

Dues	7961.35
Repaym't of loan State Soc	1015.00
Interest on bonds—	
5 Pac. Tel. & Tel	
5 Spring Valley Water..	450.00
Rent of Library, Milk	

Com., phones, repayment on binding, etc..	66.25
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\$10,168.11

Disbursements:

Library:

Binding	\$ 437.30
Subscriptions and supplies	789.65
One-half State Journal rent in lieu exchanges.....	180.00
Rent	1200.00
Salaries	1300.00
Printing and stationery.....	654.90
Telephone	103.80
Kohler & Chase (rental of hall three times).....	45.00
Towel service	18.00
Water and sanitary cups.....	34.75
Rental of chairs.....	8.00
Moving picture expense.....	32.50
Medical Soc. Calif. (Assess. on 597 members).....	3582.00
Dues to Chamber of Com..	60.00
Physicians' Relief Fund.....	322.00
Typewriter for Library.....	85.05
Committee on Necrology....	10.00
Auditor for accounts—Jan. to July, 1914.....	25.00
Sundries	68.86
Christmas present Butler Bldg. employees (1913).....	10.00
Secretary's salary (1913)....	200.00

\$ 9,166.81

Balance Dec. 8, 1914.....\$ 1,001.30

The following amount (approximate), bills for which are not yet received, will have to be paid by December 31st:

Foreign Journals (1914)....	\$ 600.00
December printing (ballots, return envelopes and programs) about	45.00
Telephone	10.00
Water and towel service.....	3.00
Xmas present, Butler Bldg. employees	10.00

\$ 668.00

Approximate surplus

In other words, if we were to go out of business on December 1st, 1914, after paying all our bills we would have a balance of \$333.30.

Following the Secretary's suggestion, the Board of Directors at its meeting on February 3d, authorized the appointing of the Executive and Assistant Executive Secretary to do the work of the office and library. Mrs. Sargent was thereupon appointed by the Secretary to the office of Executive Secretary, with power to appoint her Assistant. Their services, greatly increased during the year by virtue of the Secretary depending more and more upon them, have been not only absolutely satisfactory, but are worthy of special praise, espe-

cially because of the great interest displayed by them in the conduct of their office.

A number of matters called to the attention of the Secretary have been taken up by him independently at various times. One of interest to many members was in regard to the traffic ordinance controlling the parking of automobiles in Union Square. The mayor as well as the members of the traffic squad were interviewed by the Secretary, and a ruling obtained permitting physicians to place their cars around certain parts of Union Square, most of the vehicles for rent being closely herded on Geary street. Quite recently, and unknown to any members of the Society, a new ordinance was passed, permitting the standing of public vehicles at the north side of Geary between Stockton and Powell and on the west side of Stockton between Geary and Post. It states that "No public vehicles shall be allowed to stand in these places unless the owner has first obtained a permit from the Chief of Police; such permits shall be limited to 35 at one time." This new ruling is working hardship to a number of physicians with offices on Union Square, and the matter is again to be taken up with the Board of Supervisors.

Respectfully submitted,

RENÉ BINE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the President and Members of the San Francisco County Medical Society.

Gentlemen:

The progress of the Library in the past year has been satisfactory. We have been especially gratified to note the number of members who have given books to our files and hope that it may increase. Our limited income is expended wholly in keeping up our journals so that we are unable to acquire single books and monographs, except as they are given us by members or come in exchange for reviews from the STATE JOURNAL.

The services of the Assistant Librarian are being called on for bibliographical work with increasing frequency. We would urge members to be as accurate and explicit as possible when they send in references for verification or lists of subjects on which they wish to get literature. A whole afternoon is often spent in a futile search for a wrong reference.

We have pursued the policy of keeping our files and shelves open to everybody. This makes it much easier for a man who does not know exactly where to lay his hand on a subject to look over the general literature. It has the great disadvantage that it is impossible to control loss. We would urge members not to abstract books and journals from the Library without entering them at the Library desk. Our losses have been considerable and it has cost us much time, trouble and money to replace volumes lost from sets.

We have improved the Library by the addition of a new stack, and by an efficient system of lighting, a suggestion for which we have to thank our President, Dr. O'Neill.

During the past year we have purchased:
For the completion of files..... 33 vols.
Received—

From the California State Journal of
medicine115 vols.
By gift 59 vols.
Library Exchange 2 vols.
Bound414 vols.

Total623 vols.

We are receiving regularly 202 journals, and have added 11 new ones to our list.

Our actual disbursements have been:

For binding\$437.30
Domestic subscriptions and inci-
dentals 125.33

\$562.63 \$ 562.63

In addition to this, we have paid for purchases made last year but paid for this year:

Foreign journals (1913).....\$518.87
New Stack 70.50
Century Dictionary 76.95

\$664.32 \$ 664.32

Total\$1226.95

In the Library drawer, collected from fines, telephones, etc., there are \$22.45.

Respectfully submitted,

LEO ELOESSER, Librarian.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY.

It having been the will of Almighty God to take from us one of our esteemed and younger members, Dr. G. Burton Turner, we submit the following:

Dr. Turner was born in Micanopy, Florida, November 6th, 1886. His early education was in the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis, Indiana. He took his collegiate course at the Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., where he received the gold key during his junior year. Upon his graduation he was appointed to serve on the staff of Saint Luke's Hospital, Chicago, for two years.

When he left Saint Luke's Hospital it was to accept a position as Assistant Surgeon on the Surgical Staff of the Northwestern Pacific R. R. Company, which position he held with credit until his death, September 19th, 1914.

Dr. Turner leaves a father and a sister, and was a nephew of Dr. Gustav J. Bergener of this city.

Dr. Turner was a member of the following societies and fraternities: County and State Medical Societies and American Medical Association, Pacific Coast Association of R. R. Surgeons, Medical Fraternity Phi Rho Sigma, Literary Fraternity Phi Delta Theta, and honorary member of Alpha Omega Alpha.

Dr. Turner was known to us only to be loved and respected. His future was exceedingly bright, having achieved in the short time while in his



chosen profession, a position to be envied by many.
A. MILES TAYLOR.

COMBINED MEETING OF THE SECTIONS ON SURGERY
AND UROLOGY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15th.

1. Resection of the Acromioclavicular Joint; Demonstration of Patient. Sol Hyman.

2. Demonstration: Removal of a Papilloma of the Bladder with Operating Cystoscope. Henry Meyer.

3. Demonstration of Case. M. P. Carpenter, 32 yrs. of age. Admitted to County Hospital December 15th with an enormous carcinoma of the cheek, neck and jaws. Twelve yrs. ago he had received X-ray treatments for a period of five weeks, for what were probably tuberculous glands of the neck. He does not remember the exact number of exposures given. Microscopic section shows squamous cell carcinoma.

4. Pitfalls in the Diagnosis of Surgical Renal Lesions, with demonstration of specimens and plates. M. Krotoszyner. Discussed by W. P. Willard and J. Rosenstirn.

SECTION ON EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22d.

1. Demonstration of Cases:

A. Barany Conservative Radical Operation. Henry Horn.

B. Case of Ludwig's Angina. M. W. Fredrick.

C. Two Cases of Cataract—Smith Operation. A. S. Green.

D. Optic Atrophy (one sided) in girl of 15; etiology not known.

Congenital Staphyloma of Both Optic Nerves. Hans Barkan.

Discussed by E. D. Shortlidge and O. Tobriner.

2. The Smith-Indian Cataract Operation in the Light of Scientific Investigation. A. S. Green. Discussed by K. Pischel, V. Hulen and H. Barkan.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Medical Dictionary For Nurses. By Amy Elizabeth Pope: 8 vo., cloth; pp. 288 + v. Illustrated. 1914. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, Publishers. Price, \$1.00.)

This book like others by the same authoress is handy, practical and sensible. The words and terms contained in it are defined in an explanatory and encyclopedic way. In addition to the dictionary the book contains a list of abbreviations, a table of chemical elements, notes on poisons and a number of useful numerical tables. L. E.

The Philosophy of Radio-Activity. Eugene Coleman Savage, M. D. (Published by Jenkins Co., New York, 1914.)

A book of 140 pages in which the author constantly juggles with such delightfully definite terms as the "Great Elusive Something that Changes," "Associative Force," "Explosive Secret," "Fenced Infinity," "Matter Invested with Compressed Duration," etc. He apparently attempts to explain malignancy as resulting from some slight variations in the action of the "Great Elusive Something that Changes" and concludes with the following statement: "We may say that the ultra material is the cause which orders the Associative Force and marks the Eternal Constants; and tendencies of unerring sureness and justice are retained in the non-material reservoirs of the cosmos."

The day of this type of philosophical treatises on medical subjects has long since passed and such a book adds nothing to medical knowledge or medical progress. W. W. B.

Diseases of the Skin, Including the Acute Eruptive

Fevers. By Frank Crozer Knowles, M. D., Instructor in Dermatology in the University of Pennsylvania; Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, etc. Octavo, 546 pages, with 199 engravings and 14 plates. Cloth, \$4.00, net. (Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.)

The author has produced a convenient handbook for students and general practitioners covering the various cutaneous and mucous membrane eruptions (including the exanthemata). It has been possible to condense the work within 526 pages by a judicious arrangement of the subject matter and by saving much space that is usually devoted to references. The writer has drawn largely from his extensive experience in the large Philadelphia clinics and from a broad knowledge of the literature up to date. The numerous black and white illustrations are excellent and the subject matter is instructive and well arranged. H. E. A.

A Text-book of Medical Diagnosis. By James M. Anders, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia and L. Napoleon Boston, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Second edition thoroughly revised. Octavo of 1248 pages, 500 illustrations, some in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1914. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net.

This edition, printed in June, 1914, contains 1193 pages of text. It is made up of eight main divi-